New-Pork Tribune.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CITY .- Howard S. Gans attacked District Attorney Whitman for his conduct of the Brandt case and the latter re-plied. — Health Commissioner Led-erle denounced the bill which aims to abolish the milk standard of the city.

New York City's streets are denounced as the worst in the world in the report of the committee on paving appointed by Mayor Gaynor.

Mayor Gaynor, in an article appearing in "The Bench and Bar," said the courts stood in the way of progress. Palm Sunday, with March "going out like a lamb," filled the churches and afterward the parks. —— A boy of fourteen killed his niece, a child of fourteen killed his niece, Square Garden == Gas killed two artists, a man and a woman, in different parts of the city.

Prominent lawyers, at the invitation of medical journal, assailed experts who testify in the courts and recommended selection of competent men by a board

DOMESTIC .- Suspension in the titu-minous and anthracite mines, due to month; it was expected that an agree and show how the President is steadily gaining delegates East and West. ===
A state convention was called to meet Washington. It was reported in Boston that 125 persons perished by shipwreck and that 85 vessels met disasseason of 1911-'12.

FOREIGN.-Captain Robert F. Scott's antarctic exploration vessel, the Terra It is entirely in harr Nova, arrived in a New Zealand port. from the beginning. bringing word from Scott that he was within 150 miles of the South Pole and advancing. Persistent attempts having been made by the Hungarian Parliament to curtail the control of the national army exercised by the Emperor Francis Joseph, the latter threatened to resign as King of Hununless certain proposals made by D. W. I., and arrived in Porto Rico The Standard Oil Company's main storage plant at Manila was destroyed the loss being estimated at \$1

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to day: Fair. The temperature yesterday; Highest, 61 degrees; lowest, 39.

COMPULSORY UNIONISM. The demand of the anthracite coal miners for an increase of pay may or may not be warranted by circumstances. That is a question to be answered through careful investigation. But it makes intrinsically an appeal to reason and to sympathy. The American people want workmen to be adequately paid for their labor. Starvation wages are repugnant to the American theory of industrialfsm. The standard should not be simply upon how little can men maintain their lives, but rather to how much are they justly entitled as their share of the profits of the enterprise in which their labor is one of the prime factors. There is a strong aversion on the part of thoughtful and prudent men to strikes as means of enfercing even the most justifable demands for higher wages, be cause of the gross wastefulness, if nothing worse, of that method of controversy and because of its direct opposition to that benign principle of reason and adjudication which in our day is prevailing more and more in the affairs of nations, of corporations and of individuals, and which it is to be hoped will entirely supplant all wars, whether military commercial or industrial. Undoubtedly this part of the present coal dispute deserves serious consideration, but should be susceptible of determination on

Far different is another demand which is bracketed with it. That is, that the mine owners shall not merely recognize the trade unions and give them a monopoly of employment, but also shall make themselves the agents of the unions for collecting the members' dues and enforcing the union rules. It is demanded that the operators shall each month deduct from the wages of the men the amount of dues prescribed by the unions and pay this directly to the collecting officers of the union organization. We do not know what relative weight is given to this demand by the unions, compared with that for higher wages. Judging from some former controversies, it is possible that it is considered the most important of all. But it is certain that the public would not so regard it, and would not regard with favor or with patience any strike or other disturbance of that demand.

grounds of mathematical accuracy. .

The right of coal miners, as of other men, to form trade unions or other organizations for their own benefit is not

the moral if not also the legal right of and the four to eight feet primary balan employer, after having agreed to pay lots of this year would become a jocose a man certain wages, arbitrarily to with- memory, hold a portion thereof from him for payment to some third party whose claim upon it may or may not be valid, and in any case is something with which the might arise between a union and any of be made a dumping ground for short the findings of the Tariff Board. Specuess complications.

It ought also to be apparent to the It indicates that they have not sufficient men must apparently be dragooned into uct into New York. paying their dues. We should suppose that the union managers would prefer one of the strangest spectacles in all the story of industrial wars.

SCOTT NEAR THE POLE.

by the Terra Nova dashes the hopes so story. persistently cherished by Englishmen that Captain Scott might have preceded Amundsen to the South Pole. On January 3, almost three weeks after Amundfor the party is reported in perfect con- respondent tells how they did it: dition, determined on spending another season in the Antarctic region. Probget off to New Zealand at all. It will be interesting to see if Captain

wage troubles, went into effect, and four bundred thousand miners were reported idle; it was stated at Indianapolis that the suppossion in the soil coal fails. Norwegian's flag and tent. If he does Scott fixes on the same spot as Amund- say that there is a shade of r sen did for the pole and if he finds the there which cannot be translated. find traces of Amundsen, on the other is assured. hand, would be no reflection on either, for the articles left might easily have been swept away by the elements, and the exact pole are so great that one explorer might have fixed on a point enough apart from the other's to miss the flag. Captain Scott is evidently carrying on scientific work in thorough fashion and Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee, died in purposes to take his time for its completion, instead of giving himself up to a spectacular dash for the glory of prioroff the New England, Canadian and ity. There is no reason to suppose that Newfoundland coasts during the winter his policy in this regard is based on any knowledge that he has been anticipated. It is entirely in harmony with his course

THE SUGAR TRUST TRIAL. The result of the sugar trust trial, in principle is precisely the same. spite of the fact that it was almost an ever, whether the thing be done by a acquittal, is more encouraging to the government than was that in the beef trust prosecution. The questions asked by the move on and inflict himself upon some jury after retiring suggest that the ver- other place. We must seriously question dict turned largely upon the effect of the morals of the practice. The courts afforded by this statute may also have right to discharge its sewage upon the had its influence in the beef trust trial. land or into the streams of another. since the government's case for the What better right has one to discharge period before immunity took effect was its criminals or wastrels upon another: much stronger than it was for the later What right has an authority to impoperiod. For the lapse of time which may

prosecution in these two cases the uncertainty regarding the Sherman act was responsible. The facts in regard to the Segal loan were made known to the government long before an indictment was sought, but the Supreme Court's decision in the Knight case was thought to bar criminal action. Now that the scope of the law has been much clarified the government can at least act more promptly. The chief obstacle that seems to stand in the way now of the successful application of the criminal clause of the Sherman act is that attitude of the public mind which was reflected in the beef trust juror's remark that the "pcople had not suffered." The public is not as sure about the criminality of combination as it is about the criminality of burglary. Without the general and anqualified assent of the community a criminal law is likely to be a dead letter. On every hand are illustrations of the difficulty in enforcing statutes regarding which opinion is in an unsettled state.

PARTY COMMITTEES AND THE BALLOT.

Many complaints of the excessive length of the ballot used in last Tuesday's primary election were undoubtedly tustified, although in certain Assembly districts in this county voting was just as easy as it usually is at a general election. A long ballot is in itself undesirable and involves undue expense in printing and handling. Therefore, if we are to retain the present system of electing party committees by direct vote it would seem advisable to reduce the

membership of those committees. The present unwieldy county and dis trict committees were a natural growth under the oid method of party government. It was found advantageous to make them as inclusive and representative as possible because they were intrusted with the duty of directing and guiding the voters. The committees led disturbances are not upsetting our busiand the voters followed. But now that the voters are expected to make nominations for most offices directly, the functions of the committees have been more or less circumscribed. Merely as an agency carrying out the will of the voters a small committee would probably do better than a large one. Eventuadustry for the purpose of enforcing ally its duty will be to see that candidates who offer themselves are put on the ballot without discrimination for or against any individual.

That is not the case under the present to be disputed; nor is the right of such law, which puts the committee in the organizations to collect, according to position of being especially interested in is growing and money rates are firmer. their own rules, dues and fines from their the candidates which it designates. members. But it is a different thing to But as the direct election system works require employers or other persons out out in practice the committee's power side of the unions and with neither au- to designate will probably be surren- tribution of goods are expanding. Home thority over them nor responsibility to dered and it will then become simply them to act as collecting agents and as the agent of the voters as a whole. The excellent export inquiry has developed. executive officers for the enforcement of work now done by thirty, forty or fifty Woollen fabrics also are in better de-

RATE UP.

to have those organizations on a volunis of little use for the city and for pri- in the present season. tary basis, and to make them so bene- vate philanthropy to establish milk buficial to their members that the latter reaus where wholesome milk of adequate would be willing and glad to sustain nutritive quality may be obtained for them without being forced to do so. To the feeding of children if the state by time in a number of years has crossed order the men to strike in order to have law debases the standard of milk gen- the 15-cent mark, the advance having Reader Thinks Dollar House in Regular themselves forced to pay dues which erally. The mothers of the tenements been based upon the larger domestic and otherwise they would not pay would be caunot be educated up to the importance foreign demand and the relatively light the state declares that poor milk will ished steel materials are much heavier serve as well. If that bill becomes a law it will mean the starving of many. The message brought to New Zealand The infantile death rate will tell the The local money market shows a better

A PERFECT POLITICAL TONGUE. China has one thing adapted to the sen reached the farthest south, he was guage. Politicians here will envy the heavier borrowing by Stock Exchange still 150 miles from the goal. If he was capacity of the Chinese for shading houses. Sterling exchange has been faable to proceed as rapidly as his rival meaning which is revealed in The vorably affected by the prevailing belief did on his final dash he may indeed have Tribune's correspondence from Peking that the British coal strike is near a reached it within a month after the printed yesterday. The chief obstacle to final and satisfactory settlement, by Norwegian's departure. Certainly there the abdication of the Manchu dynasty at large exports of merchandise from here is every reason to expect the success of one time appears to have been linguistic. his venture, even though the edge of The dynasty wanted to get down and out ing of American funds abroad. Stock priority is taken from his achievement, in exactly the right language. Our cor-

An agreement was only reached by the season in the Antarctic region. Prob-ably but for the necessity of sending rious characters of the written language n such a way as to satisfy all sides. They simply took the characters recom-mended by one side and those advocated time have had word of his arrival at the pole, but it was apparently impossible to delay even for a few days the return of the messenger from Scott to McMurdo Sound, lest the ship should be unable to get off to New Zealand at all.

mended by one side and those advocated by the other and put them all together in such a way as to satisfy every one, and let it go at that. It is impossible to describe the shade of meaning of this interesting group of characters. In English it means abdication, with a qualifying phrase indicating abdication of political power. There is no other translations. litical power. There is no other transla-tion, but the English speaking Chinese say that there is a shade of meaning

Think of writing a political platform the suspension in the soft coal fields the incident will offer an impressive demin a language which has shades of meauprobably would be terminated in a onstration of scientific skill on the part ing incapable of expression in English. onstration of scientific skill on the part ing incapable of expression in English! of both and settle all possible question | So far as language is concerned, the futabout the accuracy of either. Failure to ure of President Yuan and his successors to do.

MAKING CRIMINALS "MOVE ON." The action of the Massachusetts Executive Council the other day, in pardoning a criminal on condition of his exiling himself, was by no means unprecedented. It was, however, a conspicuous example of a practice the propriety of which is not free from challenge on moral grounds, while its practical expediency is by no means assured. It is not often that a state executive, court of pardons or other high authority takes such action. More often it is the police of some city or town who arrest a criminal and then waive prosecution of him on condition that he will leave town at once and not but finding him with a vengeance. return. The practice has not always been unknown in New York itself. The constable or by the Governor of a state. It is simply telling the criminal to the penalty of exile, which is unknown to our jurisprudence? Imprisonment is have interfered with the successful provided and fines are; and, at least in Delaware, the nine-tailed cat is sometimes applied. But what statute prescribes exile? And what moral code sanctions the imposition of a crimina! upon a place to which he does not belong and where he cannot therefore be deal;

with according to his deserts? The caso is worst of all, perhaps. when it involves the sending of a criminal to a foreign country, as does the present, for that is a violation of international comity if not of law. Let us suppose that a European government should release murderers and other criminals from its falls on condition that they would come to America! The exiled criminals would never get past Ellis Island, of course, if they were detected; and there would be prompt, vigorous and quite justifiable protests, diplomatic and otherwise, against thus making the United States the dumping ground for the criminality of the Old World. But is not sauce for Europe also sauce for America? If we object, as we do and should rightly, against the coming hither of criminals from foreign lands, we surely have no right to send our criminals to foreign lands. The 'move on" rule is not an equitable one to apply to convicted criminals. Each land should bear its own burdens.

MONEY AND BUSINESS

Improvement is reported in trade conditions in all parts of the country. The I do not know a man named Taft, actual volume of business shows marked expansion as compared with that reported in recent weeks and at this time year ago, a reflection of which is found in growing bank clearings and heavier railroad earnings. The outlook for the crops is encouraging, owing to the snows of the last few months that have protected winter wheat and to the large amount of moisture in the ground, which makes the situation ideal for early farming operations. Politics and labor ness men, who believe that in spite of strikes and the uncertainties of a Presidential campaign the general trend o affairs in the United States is on the up grade and that the country is now reaching the point where the effect of the long period of readjustment through which our industries have been moving will be shown in enlarged operations ig all lines of financial and mercantile transactions. Wholesale trade is being well sustained, retail operations are increasing, activity is noted on the Stock Exchange, the demand for iron and steel

The general business situation has a healthy appearance. In the drygoods mar ket the output of the mills and the dis trade in print cloths is heavy, while an

owing to the short supplies on merchants' shelves, heavier orders from consumers and the growing willingness on MILK STANDARD DOWN; DEATH the part of mill owners to increase wages of employes. Trade authorities so far If Governor Dix does not veto the bill have reached no definite conclusion as to employer has no concern. Such a system making it possible to sell low grade milk the effect on the market of a possible rewould in practice make the employer a here this city will become a dumping vision of the tariff cotton schedule along responsible party to every dispute which ground for poor milk, just as it used to the lines of the President's message and its members and thus would lead to end- weight and short measure articles when lation in cotton for future delivery is not there was no attempt made to get at the active, but prices are strong; likewise says; Before each house entrance stand cheaters. It will be all the more so be- prices for spot cotton. Foreign and dounion leaders themselves that such a cause the tendency of milk regulation mestic consumption of the last season's proposition is a confession of weakness. everywhere else is toward greater strict- crop has been enormous, and it is estiness. Cities universally are recognizing mated that total exports before the new influence over the members to be able to the need of a purer and better supply of crop is ready for delivery will approxicommand their support without the aid milk. The producers of milk driven out mate 10,000,000 bales. Traders of the and compulsion of the employers. The elsewhere will pour their inferior prod- first magnitude as a rule are bullish, as berries. This decoration is supposed to a result of the increasing demand for the bring good luck." And the bill undermines the work for staple and the idea that last year's recchildren that is being done here. It ord breaking yield will not be duplicated

Most commodity markets are stronger

notably the cereals, cotton, dairy products and the metals. Copper for the first of obtaining good milk for their bables if stocks on hand. Specifications on finthan those recently reported, and quotations both for steel and iron are firmer undertone, and higher rates are looked for as a consequence of the spring demand for funds in the agricultural section of the country, improvement in the uses of popular government—its lan- inquiry from mercantile quarters and brings me to the subject of the growing and by an absence of further active lendmarket prices have enjoyed substantial what it ought to be. There are shows that appreciation in recent weeks under the influence of speculative and investment purchases. Idle funds are moving into high grade issues. Capital is confident regarding the future. Suspension of work at the anthracite coal mines is not worrying the financial community. A settlement will be reached between the widening their zone of influence, improving miners and operators in due time, and in their houses and their shows and increasthe mean while the producing companies and dealers apparently have enough coal on hand to meet all requirements of consumers, whose demands are decreasing with the coming of spring weather.

> We trust that Mr. Dix is not thinking of "coercing the Legislature." After his complete restoration of the constitution that would be indeed a dismal thing While P. U. M.'s Frantic Question

Why doesn't Charles H. Hyde petition Governor Dix to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of impeaching the justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this department on the ground that they are denying him the right to say before which local justice he desires to be tried or not to be tried?

If all the twenty-five hundred Japanese cherry trees were fruit bearers, how they would serve to popularize the parks!

The new Public Service Commissioner declares that he is "dazed" by his appointment. This must have been a case of the office not only seeking the man

The man who has regained his sight, after years of blindness, through having some teeth extracted has given a new aspect and bearing to the ancient saving about eye teeth. Apparently it is the pulling and not the cutting of them which counts.

THE TALK OF THE DAY. O Art, what crimes are committed in the name! In the window of a large wholesale millinery establishment in Broadway is a model of the new spring hat, built for a Brobdingnagian damsel, evidently, as it is fully five feet in diameter. The daring creation wrought by an expert colorist fills the entire window and rivets the gaze of every feminine passerby, and nearly every one mentally decides to have a copy of it at the earliest possible moment. But milady forgets that there are reds and reds, and original be the results usually achieved, for seldom have art and harmony been lealt such a blow as at present, when redbirds and flamingoes war with each other. and shricking shades never seen save in an absinthe nightmare transform the hat of my lady fair into an Aubrey Beardsley poster. But fashion approves, and art goes for naught.

Hostess (at the conclusion of a Saturday night game of bridge)—Oh, dear, colonel! I hope you don't mind; it's ten minutes past 12 o'clock; Sunday morning, in fact!
Colonel (a strict Sabbatarian)—Not really! Dear, dear! Still as a matter of fact I was dummy during the last ten minutes.—Punch.

THE SUPERLATIVE OF IGNORANCE. A man of ignorance am I, Although I cannot tell you why; I do not know that I'm alive, Nor how the Easter bonnets thrive: I do not know the first man's name, Nor Woodrow Wilson's claim to fame I do not know where money goes, Nor if J. Cæsar fled in throes; I do not know a suffrage maid Nor why a summer rose should fade I do not know the price of meat, Nor a small dealer who would cheat; do not know what causes rain. Nor how to fly an aeroplane: do not know why girls are "dreams, Nor why the Yankee Eagle screams; Nor why a "pipe" is called a graft; I do not know why bees should be Nor ever heard of Andy C .: I do not know what coin looks like. Nor who is shouting down the pike; I do not know why I don't know, just suppose it happens so; But there are millions more, I note, Who listen, so that they may vote Intelligently. Yet they'll throw Their votes away. Why? I don't know P. S.-My mind I ne'er thought weak Til public men began to shriek.) A. W. U.

THE FUNERAL OF THE MAINE. Out of the harbor she sought long ago, Harbor that welcomed, but served not

Save, Under the clouds, bending piteous and low, Crept the great ship to her grave.

Not from the battle's tumultuous breath, Not from the glory of victory's morn:—But from her travail of flame and of death, Lo! a republic was born.

When a ten-car Bronx train had discharged many of its passengers at the Brooklyn Bridge station a little after noon on Saturday two women who were going station further down saw a neatly wrapped parcel on a seat opposite where they sat. The parcel was picked up, found to have no marks by which its owner might be known, and was taken along. At the office where they went it was gingerly examned, because 'It might be a bomb an office boy, who wasn't afraid, opened it nd found a candy box, which had been skilfully prepared to do service on April Fool's Day, pebbles and all sorts of odds and ends having been carefully packed in union rules. We should greatly doubt men could then be done by five or ten mand. Prices for general drygoods are the paper compartments under a layer of properly a short letter or bill in plain

strong, and higher figures are looked for, tissue paper. The office boy and the finders American. A large part of the mail rethe horrid man right-"glad he lost ithope he can't make another."

"I fear you are losing interest in the

"Why?"
"I see you constantly with a young man."
"No danger," declared the militant suf-

fragette.
"Then he is not your beau?"
"No: he's a professional bondsman."Washington Herald.

Speaking of the New Year's celebration in

Japan, "The American Traveller's Gazette" two pines, on the right a red-stemmed one and on the left a black pine. Beside the pine trees stand slender bamboo canes, and the trees are joined above with a festoon of paper fringe and straw rope, ornament ed with yellow, bitter oranges, bits of charcoal, lobsters and large bunches of red

"Gratitude," said Uncle Eben, "Is mos'ly what a man thinks he's g'ineter feel if you does him a favor and den furgits about it." —Washington Star.

THEATRE PRICES TOO HIGH

District Would Be Wise Move.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I went to a moving picture show last night-one of the big ones, accommodating fifteen hundred people-and it was full up, on the "ten-twent'-thirt" system of prices. This morning I read in The Tribune Mr. Eugene Brewster's suggestion for an endowed moving picture show. The public seems to have endowed the moving ploture show to such an extent that further endowment is hardly necessary. Which competition between moving pictures at low prices and the regular theatres at high prices. Every theatre manager feels the draw of the moving picture shows, but thus far no theatre manager has awakened to the fact that the way to meet the mov-

ing picture competition is to cut prices. Two dollars for the average theatrical performance in New York City is double will pull the two all right, but the majority of them will not, and a dollar rate should be established. There are dollar shows, but none in a modern theatre located in the theatre district, and two or three such houses would draw from both moving picture shows and the \$2 houses. The moving picture people are gradually ing their prices.

To meet these conditions there must be first class low priced theatres, and we are waiting to see which oldtime theatrical manager has the wisdom to build the first lollar theatre in the theatre district. New York, March 29, 1912.

THE MUSE IS SILENT

Gurgles Up from the Quicksand. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: With enthusiasts on the one side

advocating a tax upon bachelors and enmedical, financial, domestic and sentimental, what, O Muse! is a man to do? Of course, when it comes to a showdown the poor unmarried man might fall back AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. upon his rights to personal liberty given by George Washington's "Constitution," or might turn to his rights to marriage given to him by Dame Nature, but in so doing the p. u. m. likely would be ing into a quicksand with both hands in his pants pockets. There would be heard a public splutter, "Washington bedamned! Dame Nature bedamned! You bedamned! If you don't get married, you pay a bonus. If you do get married, you buy a file of certificates to indicate that we, the public the boss-obeying public, the worried, the hurried but never, never flurried, the trustbusting never trusting public, judged you capable in mind. body and pirit and in purse to take upon yourself yows so noble, so sanctified, so commanding of obedience, that probably not more than 33 1-3 per cent of us respect them im-

plicitly after we swallow the matrimonial bait." I wonder if those enthusiasts above remember what occurred when King George III told the good Yankees that they must pay unto him a tax if they partook of tea, and that if they didn't partake of tea he'd, in a manner of speaking, squirt it down them with a fire extinguisher? Hoots, mon! If a man shall wish to remain in a state of single existence he'll do it, -provided she is willing-can artificial limitations effectually prevent? For a minister to refuse to pronounce a ceremony without he be sure of his ground, may be justified; but for a community to sit in judgment! Enough! Let him who is perfect cast the first stone! Brooklyn, March 28, 1912.

BILINGUALISM

A Dream of Gallophiles, Says Promoter

of the American Language. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Among us, it would appear, in a small way Gallophiles who, all pris over a belle page of Racine or Chateaubriand, imagine that what agitates them selves will to the same degree agitate all and sundry, including the talented siffleur who at 6 in the morning left the lacteal, an de pohter who at sebben done sweeps de floh. These brethren of the French persuasion apparently forget or conveniently ignore the fact that the great dramatists and stylists of France have always, to the general from Calais to the Pyrenees, proved caviare, even as in other climes have always been Marlowe and Shakespeare cavi-

are to the general. The above has reference to a hardy statement by the writer of a letter to The Tribune in a recent issue, the statement carrying the inference of duty, privilege and pleasure, that this country could "in twenty-five years" be made a French speaking one (even as it is to-day an American speaking one), and that in view of the fact (alleged) that the ancient "Roman spoke fluent Greek" and that the "mediaval Irishman spoke Latin and Greek, as well as Gaelle," the United States ought to and could easily be made a bilingual, trilingual, quadrilingual abode of blessedness and vertable all-around cinch for textbook publishers.

It will be noted that "Roman" and 'Irishman" were used in the singular. But If the meaning was that all or a considerable part of those ancients and mediævals spoke two or more languages, why is it hat the average present day Roman or Corkonian can each speak only one language, and that one not particularly well,

It is the agreement of authorities on the subject that, construing "correctly" in liberal way, there never was a time, anywhere, in any country, where or when the majority of the people spoke a single language well.

Is it not commonly observed that here and now actually in New York City (not in Rome or Ireland centuries ago and allegedly) the one million children of Russian, Hungarian, Bohemian, German and Italian parents use imperfectly and protestingly any language except the American language they study at school and use in their games? Why is more bad than good German heard on Second avenue, nore wretched than good French on Sixth more bad than good Italian and American everywhere?

Many graduates of our high schools and business colleges are unable to compose gall, and all seem in a good state of health.

held a meeting and agreed that it served celved by many editors appears to be composed of anxious inquiries as to which is the "most grammatickle," "Between you and me" or "Between you and i." To all appearance, even, a large part of the writers and proofreaders on New York A Modern Masque—The Chelsea dailies are in absolute haze as to the difference between "who" and to when "ago" should be used instead of "since," as to the correct disposition of

only" in a sentence. When the indisputable carelessness and ignorance wide prevailing in the use of our American is wholly remedied or even measurably abated, then will be time enough to make the United States a happy hunting ground for quadrilingualists, time enough to convert the whole of Central Park into one huge menagerie, where Mezzofantis and Esperhodgepodgeans may roam unthered and browse at leisure

Our linguistic percentage of the total ever increasing, about 60 per cent of all the newspapers and periodicals in the world are already printed in American, and nearly everything new in the arts, inventions, discoveries, explorations, compositions and processes is either first printed in American with a promptness and fulness unrivalled by any other past or present linguistic medium and with universality of dissemination universally recognized, or is in satisfactory time and form translated period of our history acutely in evidence, of our people for two or more languages daily becomes less visible, less audible. Existing is the widespread and absolutely correct impression that while a multiplicity of languages may be individually a benefit and pleasure, nationally it is a positive nulsance.

As to the alleged necessity for our learning French or any other foreign language as an entrance to Latin "avenues of culture," etc., it certainly seems that while the Latin civilization and culture possess much, including much of the very highest, yet most of that which can or ever could be learned from the Latins we have already gleaned; and now, for quits, they are learning more from us than we are learning from them.

Seamen, scientists, librarians, educators actors, translators, editors and tiptakers constitute, all told, possibly 10 per cent of our population, and, their special require ments and attainments having been duly weighed, conceded and respected, remains yet the fact that, in the decided main, the United States is and will be, and preferentially, a unilingual, American speaking nation, a nation of no other kind. Not for us now, and fortunately never, the linguistic misfortunes and retrogressions of Switzer land, Beigium and Austria. JACOB BACKES.

New York, March 25, 1912.

DELAYED PRIMARY BALLOTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Tribune this morning says (page 2. column 4): "Samuel S. Koenig, president of the Republican County Committee, said last night he did not think that many of without Elgarish marches and dances. the voters were unable to cast a vote at the primaries, . . . I am speaking from facts reported to me by various dis trict leaders, not general accusations. One district leader reported to-day that he would have had 600 or 700 more votes for and romance when it is in a conspicuthusiasts on the other side demanding a Taft than he got but for the fact that the ous corner of old Chelsea and there has check upon marriage through certificates ballots did not arrive in his district until been behind it an eccentric owner with about 6 o'clock," R. P. B. New York, March 28, 1912.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As a loyal Republican I have voted for Mr. Roosevelt on every opportunity. I have come, however to the parting of the ways. As long as he follows his present erratic course-to put his conduct in the mildest light-I shall feel like using my voice and pen against him. I wish it were not laid upon me to do this. I do it in sor-

MUSIC SCHOOL SETTLEMENT. itor of The Tribune.

Averill Park, N. Y., March 28, 1912.

row. I am no iconoclast.

Sir: I desire to make public acknowledgment through your columns of the extreme courtesy of the officials and employes of the Metropolitan Opera House in the case of the benefit recently given for the Music School Settlement.

ALICE G. DITSON. For the Committee.

New York, March 27, 1912.

THE SCOT IN AMERICA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: "The Celtic Review," a high magazine, published in Edinburgh, Scotland, has in a recent issue given the place of honor to the brilliant address delivered won't pay for the privilege. And if he by Ambassador Reid at the Philosophical shall desire to marry the girl of his choice Institution in Edinburgh last November, entitled "The Scot in America and the Ulster Scot."

The address has been extensively reproduced and, I am sure, read with pride and pleasure by Scots far and wide. how very much it was appreclated by Scottish people in this city at the time it appeared in The Tribune. I sent several Scots are justly proud of their beautiful country and her glorious history, and especially are they proud of the part her gallant sons have taken in the development of this great nation, some of whom by their sterling worth and indomitable courage have held high positions and filled them with credit to themselves and honor to their native land.

MRS. J. B. CAMPBELL. New York, March 26, 1912. FOR WASHINGTON MEMORIAL

Hall for National Capital. [From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 31 .- The first step in the direction of providing a second monument to Washington in the national capital was taken yesterday by the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and named Margaretta Terrace after her, the Grounds, which decided to report favorably Senator Root's resolution authorizing the use of the Mall as the site for memorial hall to cost approximately \$2,000,000. The hall is to be a monumental structure, to be used as a meeting place for patriotic and scientific societies, and will be known as the George Washington Memorial Hall.

Mrs. H. L. Dimmock, who is at the head of the movement to raise funds for the erection of the building, announced to the committee that \$500,000 had already been obtained and several subscriptions were assured as soon as Congress and provided the site. J. P. Morgan, she said, had promised to subscribe \$100,000 as soon as this had been done. In addition to the \$2,000,000 required for the building, an endowment fund of \$500,000 for the maintenance of the hall will be required as a condition to the gift of the

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT. [By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., March 31 .- Mrs. Hamilto McK. Twombly and Mrs. R. H. Williams have ended their visit at the Muenchinger King cottage and have returned to New

After an inspection of their estates William Storrs Wells and Lispenard Stewart have returned to New York. Mr. Stewart is to open his season early this year. Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman have returned to Providence.

REORGANIZED ORGANS. From The St. Paul Dispatch.

Dr. William Mayo, of Rochester, pleen is not vital. It would be interesting We all know of know just what is vital. heariless people, brainless people, nerveless men and some that depend almost entirely on

LONDON NOTES

Mystery — A Modest Millionaire.

London, March 13.

The modern masque does not have the distinction of the oldtime court entertainments in Whitehall. In place of "rare Ben Jonson," Mr. Henry Hamilton supplies the text and lyrics for "The Crown of India"; Mr. Percy Anderson is the substitute for Inigo Jones as the designer of scenery and costumes; Miss Nancy Price and a company of actresses and dancers declaim the blank verse and march up and down the Coliseum stage. whereas the great ladies of the Restoration period posed, smirked and stammered while their sovereign looked on and smiled. Times have changed since the great fêtes of Whitehall Gardens, and there is now a democratic audience taking its pleasure without ceremony, watching the performers through drifts for American benefit. The need, at no of tobacco smoke and retiring for cocktails at the bar when the final tableau is seen. Yet the music is superior to the oldtime arias and dance measures, for Sir Edward Elgar has written the scores, and he is without coubt the only great composer in England. Certainly the song, "The Rule of Eng

> land," was spirited and patriotic as it was interpreted by Mr. Harry Dearth and the orchestra; "Hail, Immemorfal Ind," was rich in Oriental coloring, and the marches for the King-Emperor and mogul princes and the dance measures were excellent examples of the composer's art. There was, however, a good deal more of Mr. Henry Hamilton than there was of Sir Edward Elgar. The spectators wanted a splendidly staged costume masque, with an abundance of limelight and movement; and they were not disappointed. Was not India resplendent in cloth of gold, and were not all the chief cities represented by handsome women while Calcutta and Delhi were striving for supremacy? Was there not a dance by Nautch girls in slow tempo and maddening whirl, and was there not a Durbar scene, with fanfares and processions, the sumptuous retinua of the moguls and the magnificent ceremonial of the reception of the King and Queen? Allegory, symbolism, Oriental romance and inspired imagination might be lacking, but it was a brilliant show for a crowded music hall, and that was the modern idea of a masque, with of An empty house is not a novelty in

London, where no rates can be levied

unless there be an occupier to pay them.

withered face and Druid's white beard,

For thirty years or more a mansion of

mystery has been the talk of the staid residents of Oakley street. A high and massive garden wall has barred approach from the street; the door has been boarded up and a complicated lock has defied burglars' invasion; the bizarre front has been decorated with twisted columns, terra cotta lions and mermalds and marble chimeras, cupids and goddesses; and the garden in summer has been a neglected rubbish heap of timestained statuary and weeds of rank growth. Once in a while the owner, who lived in a large house on the opposite side of Oakley street, has the grounds with one of his gardeners and wandered through the house, where the walls and ceilings were fantastically decorated with pictures of ancient temples. Possibly if the day were bright he would sit for an hour in the deserted garden, and after halling his servant he would lock the door and retire as silently as he had gone in. These furtive visitations to the imitation French château have gone on for a generation, and the blackened old building, with its grimy ornaments, remnants of scaffolding and fluttering tags of sailcloth, has acquired the sinister reputation of a haunted house. Equally mysterious har been the adjoining house in Upper Cheyna Row, which has also been tenantless for

a long period subject to the same own-

ership.

There will be no more of these exsions from the big house over the way, for the graybeard hermit, Dr. Fhene, has copies to friends in distant parts of the died in his ninetieth year, and the gardener, who used to accompany him, is wondering whether he has been remembered in a legacy. In a little while surveyors and house agents will be rummaging the old mansions and estimating what the mermaids and goddesses will fetch at auction for the benefit of heirs and next of kin. Meanwhile, Oakley street rejects the plausible explanation that the houses were kept empty for the avoicance of rate payment, and insists upon making up a romantic story about a bride who died either before the wed-Senate Committee Favors \$2,000,000 ding or so soon after it that the bridegroom was never able either to live there himself or to allow any tenant to become the witness of the faded beauty of the garden and the decorations. As Dr. Phene married the lady for whom the house was fantastically decorated, and legend that the bridegroom received 6 fatal letter from her on the wedding morning and was as inconsolable as Mise Haversham in "Great Expectations" must be dismissed as a myth. There was a tragedy of some kind to whiten the amiable doctor's head and beard prematurely; and if the clocks were not stopped, as at Satis House, daylight was shut out and the goddesses and lions in garden and house front were left to grow yellow and black with Thamesside grime. Perhaps some penniless romancer around the corner in old Chelses, will tell the true story of the abandoned house.

In these days, when privacy among the rich is a lost art, the story of Mr. George Dunn, of Woolley Hall, does not lack individuality. He was a wealthy bachelor with a taste for collecting mediæval bindings, old books and manuscripts, clocks and Sheffield plate, and with not a little scientific knowledge of astronomy and forestry. He had his expensive hobbies, but he did not wish to ride them in public. He made his collections without attracting attention, and distributed anonymously among libraries copies of the "Chancun de Willame" transcribed by his own hand. With one of the best telescopes in the kingdom he took large photographs of celestial bodies and gave them to the scientific world through the Royal Society. He had a morbid dread of selfadvertisement, and while he was anxious to share with scholars of literature and science the results of his investigations he never would allow his name to be mentioned. Only a few intimate